A Strip of Blue. BY LUCY LARCOM. I do not own an Inch of land. But all I see is mine-The erchard nd the mowing fields The lawns and gardens fine. The winds m tax collectors are. They bring me tithes divine-Wild scent and sublie essences, A tribute rare and free; And, more magnificent than all. My window ker ps for me

A glimpse of blue immensity, A little s rip of sea. Richer am I than he who owns Great fleets and argosies: I have a hare in every ship Won by the Island breez To lotter on you airy road Above the apple trees.

I freight them with my untold dreams. Fa h bears my own picket crew; And no sler ca goes wait for them Than ever India knew-My ships that sail in o the East Across ti at outlet blue.

Sometimes they seem like living shapes-The people of the eky-Guests in while raiment coming down From heaven which is lose by, I all them by familiar nam s, As one by one draws nigh. So white so lo ht, so so rit-like From violet mists they bloom! The achi g wastes of the unknown Are half reclaimed from gloom, Since on 1 fe's hospitable sea

All souls find salling room. The sails, like flakes of roseate pearl, Float in upon the mist; The waves are broken precious stones-Sapphire and amethy st. Washed fr m c lestial basement walls. By sans uns ting ki sed. Out through the utmost gates of space Past where the gay tarsurift, To the widening Infinite, my soul Gildes on, a vessel swift; Yet 1 s not er anchorage, In yonder azure rift. Here sit I, as a little child;

The threshold of God's door Is that clear band of chrysoprase; New the vast temp e floor, The bilinding giory f the dome I bow my head pefore: The universe, O, God, Is home, In hel, ht or depth, to me: Yet here upon try footst ol green C n e it am I to be: Glad, when s opened to my need, Some sea like glimp e of Thes.

THE DEATH TRAP. BY C. T. HARBAUGH.

The ringing sound that came from a blackened smithy told that the steel was smithening steel, and the smith who swung the ponderous hammer was a man of no common muscle. He was young and remarkably handsome; but there was an evil lurking in his cold, black eyes which would have repulsed the close observer. The light of his it fell brightly upon the strange looking | Wingfold was not a vengeful rival. piece of steel he was hammering. It resembled the jaw of some immense trap, strong enough to hold a bear, and such a trap, it was the man whose hands were fashioning it.

For a long time David Thrall had been working of nights, with his shop barred to visitors, and the clang-clang -clang of his hammer had sounded in the furthest corner of the growing village. He was a man of strong passions, the first to resent an insult to a friend, and the last to give up an argument when he found logic against him. No person had bothered him while he swung the hammer over the terrible steel trap which he was making. It is true that a few boys looked in at the window at the inauguration of his work, but his maddening threats against them had kept the prying urchins away.

"I told her that she should never laugh at my love and live to boast of it to another man!" David Thrall said aloud, one night as he paused to wipe great drops of perspiration from his

"She laughed then and told me not to let anger get the best of me, and thought I would forget it. Forget? Never!" and the hammer came down vengefully upon the glowing steel.

"I am making this trap because you rejected my love, Agnes Temple. But shall not tear your pretty skin. No -no! I would not injure one of your zolden hairs; but I am going to teach you that there is one in Middletown whose heart cannot be trifled with."

Thus he talked to himself, while he stood over his anvil and swung his hammer, whose every blow told on his horrible mechanism, and hurried it toward completion. That night he finished it. He held it in the light of his coal fire and pronounced it perfect; smiled upon it with pride, and showed that he had strength enough to master its jaws.

"Now, my boy, we'll try it." David Thrall put his trap into a sack. smothered the fire, and left the smithy. He walked rapidly toward the outskirts of the village, seen by no one, for the night was dark and the wind high. was in the fall of the year and the vellow leaves of the time fell around him in a golden shower. But he did not notice them any more than to brush an occasional one from his long beard. begrimed like his face with the soot of his shop. He did not come to a halt until he reached the iron track that ran over the road which he was traversing. Middletown had not been honored by the steam cars, which, as if to taunt the

place, left it half a mile to the west. David Thrall threw his burden down and a sigh of relief escaped him. Then he struck a match and looked at his

"He passes about nine," he muttered. "The passenger goes by at ten, then the lightning express."

He spoke with a fiendishness almost foreign to the human heart, and set to work fastening the strong chain attached to his infernal trap to the iron rails. He had evidently studied this part of his work, for he performed it in darkness and then rested. But the end

was not yet. Throwing himself upon the spring,he set the trap, and the terrible jaws were ready to close upon their victim. The wind threw leaves over the trap, as if e clouds scurried westward, Exposition in 1878.

he saw the star gleams fall upon th leaves that covered it.

It was a picturesque place which David Thrall had selected for the deed upon which he had set his heart. The a path that led to Middletown, and the home of Agnes Temple. He knew the dawn, and he knew too that his trap would hold him to the iron track. It was a revenge almost too terrible to be recorded.

"There!" exclaimed the smith, as he removed away a pace and triumphantly surveyed the result of his night's toil in the sooty shop. 'Now let the prev come! The trap is ready. I wish you a pleasant time of it, Julian Wingfold. To be plain, I should like to know how a man would feel between two such jaws."

Then he picked up the sack and started back to Middletown. But he had not gone ten yards before he halted. "The trap might have been set a little easier." he said to himself. "It has not been worked much, and the easier it is set, the surer I shall be of my prey."

Intent upon readjusting the devilish invention, the blacksmith retraced his steps, and for the second time in that lonely and beautiful spot he bent over the cross-ties. He placed his knee upon the spring to prevent the jaws from closing and catching their maker, while he tampered with the trigger. He was in the midst of his work, when from some unaccountable cause, his knees slipped from the spring, and-oh! horror! the mighty jaws closed on bis wrists! With a cry, indescribably full of agony, the entrapped man tried to spring to his feet, but the trap, fastened as it was to the rails, held him se to cut into the very marrow of his bones, and he was experiencing the horror of a human being caught in a trap. He tried to crush the spring, but it had lately owned, and then he tried to tear himself loose. But the pain occasioned by his offorts was so great that he was forced to desist lest he should faint, and in that condition be caught | but next morning we succeeded in dragby the train.

"If it had caught my leg!" he cried, "I could tear it loose; but oh! these precious arms of mine!"

It was a terrible moment for the en trapped man. All at once, in that hour of terror, he thought of the man for whom he had prepared the jaws of unyielding steel. He would doubtless forge fire rendered ghostly the objects | reach the crossing and release bim bein the remote corners of the shop; but fore the train was due, for Julian

All thoughts of revenge against the beautiful Agnes Temple had left hi mind; he looked up at the stars, and the wonder was that the strength of they seemed to mock his misery; he grew probably on the shores of small man could prepare it for its prey. If | cried for help from the terror stricken any man in Middletown could control depths of his heart. But no footsteps sounded upon his ears. God and man seemed to have left the hater to his fate. Suddenly David Thrall started, and a cry of despair welled from his throat. The shrill shriek of the locomotive told him that the one dread hour of his captivity had passed away and the end of

> all was near at hand. "God in heaven have mercy!" h cried. "Do unto me as I would have done unto another!

But no deliverance came, and the sound of the whistle died away with mocking echo. Within five minutes the iron monster would be upon him, and the most terrible drama ever enacted in that lovely country would have reached its tragic finale. He heard the rumble of the train, which seemed to approach on the wings of the wind. He raved, he cursed, and tried to wrench his wrists from the jaws of steel, tried to break them off, and bear life and bleed ing stumps away, but in vain. With the tenacity of death itself the Samsonian trap held him down. The locomotive shrieked again and David Thrall paused and looked over his shoulder. He saw the headlight now: it dazzled in his eyes, and he could not shade the precious orbs with his hands. Then he shricked at the top of his voice but the cars came on.

"No deliverance! oh, heaven!" he ex claimed, sinking back in the few sec onds he had yet to live. "I have merited this. What a terrible thing retribution is! He will be happy, and she will heaval of the sea bottom on the west. smile upon him with all her dazzling and soon became almost an inland sea. beauty. But I-I-oh, God, pity me Chained to the track-caught in the trap made by my own hands for a fel- lating portions of the sea into salt lakes. low being. It is just. Heaven forgive and imprisoning the life in them. The

me, and comfort my poor-' The roar of the coming train drowne the sweetest word that ever parted his

lips-mother. The rumbling of the train had scarcely died away in the distance, when Julian Wingfold, returning from the home of Agnes Temple, crossed the track. He stepped where the instrument of death had been placed, and passed on without noticing its handiwork. If he had but Hillyer. Mr. Mallon had been a guest glanced down he might have seen the of the Judge, and during the evening two battered steel jaws, closed now,

following day, and the presence of the a very graphic description of a school trap told the awful story.

rival, the blacksmith.

followed him to the grave. The little smithy still stands in Middletown, and the superstitious say that at night David Thrall can be heard beating steel with steel before his forge Julian Wingfold is a happy husband and father now, but he never thinks of that one night's walk without a feeling of thankfulness as well as horror.

An old citizen in a country village, on having a subscription list handed him toward purchasing a new hearse for the place, thus excused himself. "I paid \$5 for a new hearse forty years ago, and me and my folks hain't had the benefit

The Kings of Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Spain and Portugal have engaged at on aiding the jealous blacksmith, residences in Paris for the period of the latter were so trying that several of the kind; these, however compact, dissolve modest girl, who neither, and which was on its way

The Bones of Monsters.

"Nature has born strange children in in her day," says Shakspeare, and he is not far wrong if we may judge from some recent discoveries in the rocks of road was narrow, indeed not more than | Colorado. While exploring some rocks in the white sandstone hog-back of the cretaceous period, near Morrison, Bear man he hated would traverse it before | creek-the same stratum as at Colorado Springs, a few yards west of old Colorado City-we came suddenly upon a huge vertebræ, lying as it was carved out in bas relief on a slab of sandstone. It was so heavy that it required two men to lift it. Its circumference was thirty-three inches. We stood for some moments looking in astonishment at this prodigy, and then hunted round for some relics. Presently one of the party, a little in advance, cried out,-

"Why, this beats all!" At his feet lay a huge bone, resembling a Hercules war club, ten inches in diameter by two feet long. On digging beneath it a number of smaller vertebræ were discovered, and at the base of a cliff two enormous fragments, reminding one of the broken columns of some ancient temple or a couple of saw logs, lay on the ground, possibly thigh bones, fifteen inches in diameter at the butt end; in the cliff above them was another fragment sticking out of the rock like the stump of a tree. With the help of a sledge hammer and crowbar the rock was removed around it, and underneath lay some ribs three inches in diameter, with other bones. The rocks in the vicinity were full of fragments. Se lecting one of these, we lifted off a large cap of sandstone above it, and disclosed a perfect shoulder, ulna and radius, of another somewhat similar animal, the thickness of the bones aver curely down. The sharp teeth seemed | aging about five or six inches. This, lying as it were like a beautiful sculpture on the sandstone, we succeeded in removing exactly as we found it. Sev eral smaller bones of animals of vari would not yield to the power which it ous sizes were discovered, but as the sun was fast setting behind the mountains we deferred moving our trophies till the following day.

During the night it snowed heavily ging our prizes on a temporary sted down the cliff to the road, and bringing home to the neighboring village a wagon load of bones and depositing them in a shanty, preparatory to packing them off East to Professor Marsh of Yale College for identification. The monster to whom the bones belonged could not have been less than sixty or even eighty feet long. In the cliff above the bones impressions of leaves were found (Dakota group) of dicotyliedonous trees of very singular shape, some resembling a lyre, and others the leaves of a tulip tree, willow, conifers, etc. These trees islands in the cretaceous ocean in which the marine monsters roamed, and not far off oysters, (ostrea congesta) clams (inoceramus) baculites and ammonites and other marine shells were found in

Along the shores of this ancient sea squatted and leapt the dinosaurs or terrible lizards, one of whom, lælaps, was twenty-four feet long. From the length of his hinder legs it is supposed that he was able to walk upright, like a biped, carrying his head twelve feet in the air. There was another still larger, thirtyive feet long, and of the same habits. In the air overhead, huge bat-like creatures, comprising a lizard, a crockodile, and a bat flapped their leathery wings twenty-five feet from tip to tip over the sea, plunging every now and then into the water for a fish. There were birds, too; a diver, five and onehalf feet high, and some, strange to say. with spinal vertebræ like a fish, and armed with pointed teeth in both jaws. Enormous tortoises and turtles were the boatmen of the age. One discovered by Cope, in Kansas, was fifteen feet across the end of one flapper to the end of the other. Huge clams, also, lay scattered over those ancient shores, 26 inches in diameter. Our saurion did not fall short of the biggest of these monsters; he could not have been less than sixty to seventy feet long, and was probably either a mosasaurus or lizard allied to the elasmosaurus.

The ocean in which these creatures lived was gradually enclosed by the up-As the elevation continued and its area was contracted, ridges would rise, isostronger soon destroyed the weaker till the water by evaporation becoming shallower, all life finally died, became skeletons, and, in course of ages, fossils

Old Time School Customs.

School Teachers' Association, President Mallon read some very amusing extracts from the diary of Judge Junius he became aware of the existence of upon the lifeless hands only, of his the record, the use of which he asked for the delectation of his co-laborers in our western forests; he is also collect-The remains were discovered on the the Association. Judge Hillyer gives which he attended near Lexington quite David Thrall's widowed mother soon | 60 years ago. The teacher was a Frenchman, who had two assistants. No books were used, but each boy, ranging from seven to ten years of age -the Judge was seven-was required to go out into the yard and fill his pockets with little rocks. Returning, the the boys were seated at a large table. and the teacher began at once to teach | thought that the extent and value of them how to count. Having been inducted into this mystery, they were required to exercise in mental calculations, each boy as he obtained the answer whispering it in the teacher's ear. If the answer proved incorrect the pupil was struck on the head. As the pupils progressed the work became more and more difficult-the simpler examples in mental geometry. These teeth, but rarely ever a bone of any over her comrades? If a good, pure and had been smelted at the Mansfield espupils fainted at the black-board while "if exposed to the action of the water neither talks slang nor af

making strenuous endeavor to write but a little time. On the contrary, subjects; who finds no pleasure in silly was in the form of their conclusions in geometrical forms. teeth-which are not bones any more little intrigues, and abhors all degrad- than pigs of led, and, like the least The school closed at the expiration of than whales are fish-resist the destroy- ing little falsehoods; who believes in had melted and run down between the the year, so that the course the teacher | ing action of sea-water indefinitely. It | duty, and acts as if she believes-if | ties and in the gutters. Of course there would have pursued as his pupils be- is, therefore, a powerful solvent. Still, came older and stronger is conjectural. the popular opinion is that it is a brine. Judge Hillyer remarked that the in- If such were the case, the bottom of all struction he received proved to be seas would, long ago, have been shall and idle, thriftless and undutiful girl and as the metals look much alike there highly beneficial. The mode of pun- lowed by immense accumulation of car- the one whom she would wish to be was no attempt to steal any of the ishment was cruel, in some instances casses and products of the vegetable avoided, because of the power of influ-more precious substance. On Tuesday approximately brutal. The teacher kingdom, constantly floating into them. would draw on the ground two rings at | Dentine, the peculiar material of which such distances from each other as to teeth are formed, and the enamel cov- sonality has influence; our habits, our silver that was in the cars is not definrequire a boy to stretch his legs pain- ering them, offer extraordinary resis- modes of thought, our fashion of dress. itely known, but the amount was sevfully in order to place a foot in each tance to the chemical agencies, which our method of speech, each circum- eral thousand dollars. ring. Occasionally a third ring is drawn, resolve other animal remains into and the boy, holding his position as to nothingness. Mounds in the West, and either repels by the distaste or athis feet was required to rest a hand tumuli in Europe and Asia, which are tracts by the admiration which it intherein.

Appearances.

When a man begins to go down hill. he is apt to betray the fact by his exterior appearance; he wears a long face, allows his clothes to look shabby, and acts like one bereft of hope or prospects. Now this is very poor policy; the sympathy and assistance of friends, is not gained by wearing a dirty shirt; and unless a man acts as though he had confidence in himself, he must not expect to inspire it in others. And so with the external appearance of everything. Neatness of appearance does not end with a man's credit, but often enhances the value of articles which he may have for sale. This is especially true upon the farm, and we will venture to say that a farmer who attends to the exterior of things in general, such as clean stables and animals, clean yards and buildings, and fences in good repair, will obtain five to ten per cent. more for the products of his farm than one who neglects such simple matters. If any one doubts the effect of external appearance upon values in market or elsewhere, let him try sending butter to market in an old weather-beaten tirkin, no matter how good the butter or clean the vessel may be inside. If this does not satisfy, try some stained or dirty eggs, or half plucked poultry. Producing a good article is one thing, selling it to advantage is quite another. and the good salesman generally makes ne most money of the two. The portance of a fair exterior can hardly be over-estimat d. This principle is potent in any branch of trade, and in every grade of society; therefore it is too important to be overlooked or passed unheeded.—Ex.

What Professor Hayden and His As

sistants are Doing. Mr. Stevenson of Prof. Hayden's survey, passed through the city yesterday. He informed a Herald reporter that news had been received from nearly all the divisions of the survey now at work, in the field, and all have met with the utmost success. The party under the control of Mr. George B. Caittender, working northwest of Stambaugh, reports that they have made, up to this ime, seventy six main topographical stations, and numerous auxiliary points have been located. Mr. Cnittenden reports that within three weeks his party will return to camp Stambaugh. By that time he will have all the mountain work of his district completed. He will then move down the Sweetwater country to work up that portion of his district. This division had 10,000 square miles assigned for examination, which will be finished by the 1st of October.

Mr. Gannett's division, which has been exploring the tributaries of Green river and the western branches of Wind river, reports similar success. Mr. Gannett writes in glowing terms of the grazing and farming resources of his district, stating that it is one of the richest regions in timber, water and grass, that he has ever ex unined. This party had the same amount of territory assigned to it for examination that Mr. Chittenden's had, and the chief of the party states that he will finish it by the 1st of October.

Mr. G. R. Bechler's party has been on duty about the sources of Snake river. west of Fort Hall, in Idaho. Reports from Mr. Bechler indicate the fullest success. The two latter parties will return to Ogden about the 1st of October where they will disband.

Mr. A. D. Wilson, in charge of the primary triangulation party is now at work along the line of the U. P. R. R., etween Rawlin's Springs and Green river, locating the principal peaks in sight of the road, and connecting his work with that of the 40th parallel by Clarence King. Mr. W. has already ocated all the prominent mountains north and west including Fremont's peak and the grand Tetons.

Prof. C. A. White, late State geologist of Iowa, has a special party at work identifying and locating all the formations between Cheyenne and Salt Lake. At the recent meeting of the Georgia | These formations are as yet quite undefined, geologically, and considerable discussion among geologists has arisen in reference to these points. Prof. Hayden, in company with several eminent scientific men, is making special inquiry of the distribution and growth. as well as the climatical influences of ing information and data, and making personal investigation in regard to our western coal measures, for the purpose of indicating them in colors on the

sheets of his atlas. Prof. Havden is also making a careful study of the extent and economic value of agricultural lands-such as irrigable grizing, etc., which he will also place in appropriate colors on the economic sheets of his atlas. It is the latter lands have, west of the Mis-The various divisions of the army will be ready to leave the field by the 15th of October.-Omaha Herald, Aug. 24.

No Bones in the Ocean.

have made no impression whatever.

Pronunciation. Speaking of spelling reforms reminds us that a reformation in pronunciation is imperatively needed. The number pronounce their own lauguage is very small. The pulpit every week slaughters its mother-tongue by its pronunnot in word, the same is a perfect man. roil; we clip our words in such pronunciations as lat'n for latin; the vowel u is abolished altogether, and for it we tinguishable and indefinable yowel in abilerty for ability; and the r, of which the Frenchmen make so much use, is sixteen in my school; she had been ily feed on these anis has can rarely or never heard with us, except at through with "Robinson's Practica the beginning of a word; we stop our Arithmetic," and for two years have bottles with cawks and eat our dinner been studying the higher; this, with with fawks; while certain consonants httle knowledge of geography, and still drop out of line, as in gover'ment and less of grammar, comprised all she had in Feb'uary.

Permanent Silver Mines.

ler says: "Wherever in any part of the I would not seem to underrate the injuring their health by wearing high world silver mines have been worked, mental discipline of the study, but as beels. they are worked now, unless from war, far as this pupil was concerned it would Capt. King of Sanda Gertrudes, Texas, invasion of I dians, etc. We know have been as great in some other branch is making an adultion of 63 miles to his of no silver mining regions in the world that have given out. Mexican mines If she had spent her time on some other | gether, when completed, 150,000 acres of worked by the Aztecs before the con- study, botany, history, drawing, -or she splended land, quest by Cortex are still worked as might have been led to acquire a taste. Fifteen years ago M. Francois Bravay profitably as ever; the old Spanish for literature - becoming interested was esteemed the richest man in Paris mines opended long before Hann bal's in any one of these, she could easily, and his profusion and display equaled time, are still worked with enormous with her chosen work, still have kept the stories fold by Dumas of Monte profis; the South American mines up the study; and what a source of Christo. He died is poverty and blindhave constantly yielded their wealth pleasure and profit it would have proved. ness a few days ago. for more than three hundred years, It is not expected that these should | Charles Francis Adams is reported to and are as productive as ever; mines in | form a branch of study in common have real estate worth \$1.410,476, per-Hungary that were worked by the Ro- schools, but there are occasionally cases sonal property to the extent of \$1.384. mans before the Savior's time, still where this would be commendable and 165, and resident bank shares world yield abundance of ore; the silver in general, summer schools are not \$149,904-a total valuation of \$2,844,545, mines of Freiburg, opened in the eleventh century and worked continually ever since, yield their steady increase. So in Norway, Sweden and whose school days are over when they of Wales, and the Duke of Argyle are worked at the present day, and genertime in their past history."

Moderate Drinking

There is a difficulty in defining mod-

erate drinking, as Sir Thomas said. And it is almost equally difficult to be moderate in speaking about this submedical men will do good in proportion as their speech is judicial and scientific. We doubt whether it is right to say that moderate drinking is the parent of excessive drinking. But what is moderate drinking? We can best get a notion of it by saying what is not Drinking early in the day is not consistent with moderate drinking. The man who begins the day with a "soda and brandy" has very little respect for his ally requires little exertion, we jog along against a smooth surface, if it falls like constitution; and if he does not alter his habits they will alter his health. Nor do glasses of beer and glasses of spirits in the forenoon come within moderate drinking. They will show themselves in some rotundity of features or figure, or alteration of color, some dyspepsia, lithiasis or rheumatism. That is not moderate drinking by simply being interested herself; if which adds fifteen or twenty beats to she is anxious to get through her work, the pulse, or which flushes the face. Finally, all casual drinking is bad, presumably, and no moderate drinking. pupils. A teacher could employ ten or The system will not receive food as a matter of conviviality, at all sorts of hours, still less will it receive, with impunity, drink in this way. Drinking | nodifferent subjects. The principles of which disturbs sleep, either making it natural science, the leading facts in heavy or driving it away, is not moder- chemistry and astronomy could be ate. For want of thought on these taught, and in each lesson make free points many people who would be shock- use of the blackboard. Let the pupils ed to be considered immoderate, charge their blood and tissues with drink so continuously that the system, though never saturated with it, is never free from alchohol. Moderate drinking is that which consists with a clear tongue, a good appetite, a slow pulse, a cool skin, a clear head, a steady hand, tirely neglected. Such a simple quesgood walking power, and a light refreshing sleep. It is associated with meals, and is entirely subordinated to more convenient and less objectionable forms of food.

Influence in the World

Who can estimate the power of per sonal influence? The careful, industrious mistress of a house has an influence on her circle the extent of which she harself cannot calculate. So has that fast and frivolous wife, to whom sissippi, been greatly underestimated. pleasure is as the breath of her nostrils. her fine clothes dearer than her children, and of all sorrows work and duty

stance of individuality, makes its mark, believed to antedate sacred history for spires; there is no one so small and inthousands of years, yield up perectly significant as to be destitute of the sound teeth, on which time appears to power of stirring, to some extent, the world in which he lives,

Neglected Studies.

A person cannot have taught a half dozen terms without being surprised by the small amount of knowledge in the of public speakers who know how to land; the simplest facts in natural sei- muted the sentences of the others. ence are unknown. As far as the parents are concerned, this cannot be helped, the only hope is in educating of the Archæ logical Society of Ather ciation. It is true in a literary as well a right the children; and here there is as a religious sense, that he who off-nds | danger of giving them too little, of confining their time to certain studies to We convert dipthongs into vowels by the utter neglect of others of equal imsubstituting bile for boil, and rile for portance. A few studies should be obli- of wheat in Minnessta this & gatory on every pupil; others should measure 31,000,000 bushels, gbe left to the discernment of the teacher. If a scholar shows a decided taste for portation to consumers out no invoke the double o in such words as a particular branch-mathematics for State. The total yield last instituotion, latitood, Toosday, and the instance-and there is a probability for exceed 18,000,000. same double o is also compelled to do his continued attendance at school, then service for ew in such words as noo, by all means urge him onward, but if, are infested by a plague for sevdoo, etc.; we convert i into an indis. as in a majority of cases, he will leave spiders, whose bite consec school in a year or two and drap study | eral days, and, in some such words as quanterty for quantity, altogether, don't give it too much time. fatal. It is supposed the

acquired. She was to leave school at and order. the close of that term, thenceforth to M. Ominus, in & communication to assist her mother in household matters, the Paristan Medical Society, declares, or do the same in a house of her own crowded, so want of time would not be a decrease of \$402,005 from last year.

Russia, and indeed wherever silver leave district school, it seems a pity that all invest gators of Spiritualistic phemines have been opened, we believe their whole time should be devoted to nomena, and it is furthermore said that without exception, they continue to be elementary branches. It is a question the Princess Beatrice is a very fige whether the time most scholars spend | medium. ally are more productive than at any on grammar in common schools is profitably spent. One whose ear is sensitive would be constantly irritated by in the old school house. One root of the | bottles and set it aside. In a few difficulty may be in the fact that those it will have the appearance scholars who do take up the study gen- of pure wine of the lest LD STAND. ect, though we are convinced that erally commence too young, before they with water, is a are able to comprehend anything of the | for the sick. science, and consequently soon tire of | T a it; and another, that it is too often me. taught, not only the wrong methods being used, but many of the instructors Continued repetition in daily life or school leads to one of two things; we tie of it between your fingers; if I

become restless and lose interest-or, in a listless way with no real life, no vitality. To keep clear of this, to keep up an interest, o quires a variety. Even when a teacher endeavors to make recitations as interesting as possible, they must necessarily be very much alike. One little thing, it is astonishing what a magnetic power a teacher may have or only goes on with it because she must, the effect will be manifest in the afteen minutes a day - and dont get into the habit of having it come at the same time day by day -in giving instruction world in which they have lived so contentededly, and probably concratulated themselves that they had well nigh acquired all that was worth knowing. The subject of philosophy, of the most vital importance to every one, is ention as why we eat, not one in fifty could answer. They eat because they are hungry, and think no more about it. That there is need to supply waste in muscle or nerve, would be to them an astonishing idea - Exchange

Silver Passing Safe through the Pittsburg Riot.

Among the cars which were destroyed Saturday night and Sunday during the prevalence of the riot were 10 or 12 which contained freight shipped by the Pennsylvania Lead Company of Mansfield. It was generally supposed that all of these cars contained pigs of lead, the most sorrowful. How many young and in the surfeit of other more valuminds has she not warped by her per- able and more easily transported goods, nicious example, so brilliant in its set. no one thought of loading himself with Mr. Jeffrey has established the fact | ting and so seductive in its lines? It is | this heavy metal. On Tuesday, after that bones disappear in the ocean. By so hard to work, so pleasant to play, the fire, it was discovered that three of forms of arithmetic being succeeded by dredging, it is common to bring up Has a bold, slangy girl no influence the cars contained pure sliver, which -ar to the Philadelphia Mint "be silver 250,000 inhabitants.

such a girl as this is the friend which was no effort on the part of the Comevery wise mother desires her child to pany to dissipate the impression that make, so, on the other hand, is the bold | the cars contained nothing but lead, ence. Every man and woman living the proprietors visited the ruins and rehas influence for good or evil. Our per- moved the metal. The value of the

ITEMS OF INTEERST.

The whole number of Pilgrims town Rome during the Pope's episcopal jubilee was 17,210. The largest number from any one country was from France

-6,000. The United States sent 500. In the past 72 years, of 2,653 persons condemned to death in Austria, only 569 were executed, the reigning some eign having been averse to capital punishment, and having pardoned or com-

A tomb at Spart i, where explorations are being conducted under the auspices has yielded relies of an ancient civilization very similar to those discovered? Schlieman at Mycerie.

It is estimated that the total 25,000,000 bushels will be space

The Russian shores of Lomous Last year there was a young girl of of the birds and insects ch ordin their appearing in sucumbers.

Daz is said to be giwing popular Mexico, and is re-

-and of what practical benefit was it? pasture fence, which will enclose, alto-

The New York Tribune says it is re-There are so many of the pupils ported that Queen Victoria, the Prince

USEFUL RECIPES. the conversation of the pupils, or of ripe tomatoes, and put a pound of sutheir parents - who studied grammar gar to each quart of juice. Put it it will

it is white with a bluish cast or with specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness-wet and knead a litworks soft and sticky, it is poor. Third as following the same course continu- throw a little lump of dried flour powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour tightly in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the

pressure, that too is a good sign. AN ORNAMENTAL DISH.-Pare and core, without splitting, some small sized, tart apples, and boil them very gently, with one lemon to six apple til a straw will pass through them. Make a syrup of half a pound of white sugar, for each pound of apples; put the apples unbroken and the lemons sliced into the syrup, and boil gently till the apples look clear. The them up carefully so as not tothem, and add an ounce or more of clarified isinglass to the syrup, and let it boil up. Then lay a slice of lemon on each apple and strain the syrup over

of tomatoes are the best for mining gs. Make syrup as for preserving Drop in the tomatoes, a few at a fir and boil a few momenta, skim out and lay on plates to partially dry in your tin oven, or in a cool baking oven. Le the syrup boil down a little, or a more sugar to it, and then put in more tomatoes. A few cloves, cinnamon root or lemon sliced may be used as flavoring in the syrup if liked. When the Il's are partly dried, pack in tumblers or ers, sprinkling sugar plentifully between the layers. Cover with paper smeared with white of egg, and keep i

"Ma, didn't Noah have been in the ark? "Certainly, my darling. Of course hadid-but why do you want to knew?" Because I heard our teacher talking about the 'ancient ark hives,' the other day, and now I understand what she

"Mamma," asked a precious youngstet at a table the other evening, after a long and yearning gaze toward a plate of doughnuts, "do you think I as " stand another of those fried ho

The City of Melbourne now con